The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1872. NO. 246.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Its Paper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether he takes the paper from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Fearful Railroad Mishap in Canada.

Sixty-five Persons Injured.

Twenty-three Dead and Many Others Dying.

BELLEVILLE, CANADA, June 22.—The express went down past this place at 12:20 this morning full of passengers, among whom were many minister of the English Church on their way homeward from the Synod at Toronto. About eleven miles below Belleville station the engine jumped the track, carrying death and fearful torture to passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track, and all except the smoking and second class passenger cars, leaving them on the top of the embankment. The engine exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were hopelessly penned for some time, breathing the vapors of death and suffering all the agony of super-heated water. R. M. Roddy, an eye witness, says that immediately after the disaster, he went to the second class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped, and on the locomotive, the steam from which issuing from the cars, was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded victims were crowing from the openings. Workmen were immediately put into requisition by the passengers from the first-class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made. Many were found entangled, and were extricated with the utmost difficulty, timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead and carried to the roadside where they remained for nearly three hours in the most fearful agony. Dr. Burdett, of Belleville, arrived at this time and had them removed to the Pullman car, their wants were everything car, their wants were everything was promptly done to allay their sufferings. The medical men of the town were summoned, mattresses procured, and a large freight shed turned into a temporary hospital, where the patients received every possible attention. The medical men and their assistants are unremitting in their attentions, while ministers of the Gospel vie with each other in their zeal in the administration of their sacred office. The sight was one to baffle description. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of lookers-on, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for water, and their condition under the influence of their terrible injuries was fearful to witness, whilst prayers and cries of premonition of approaching dissolution were here and there heard. After the injured arrived here some of them passed away, a happy relief being afforded from their terrible agonies. Those who were least injured walked about swathed in bandages and comparatively free from the occurrence of the night. The express and baggage car was forced past the broken engine without injuring the engineer and fireman, but terribly scalded, and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot. Four more have since died, and others are dying very fast. Not more than one-third of the injured will live. John Hibbert, engineer, was instantly killed on the Brethaul, Quebec train. One of his legs will have to be amputated. H. Nelson, conductor, and other train hands escaped uninjured. The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses on the floor of the freight shed, so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded who were able to walk, left by express train for Toronto.

LATER.—Since the report sent this afternoon twelve more of the injured by the railroad disaster have died, making twenty-three dead now, and others dying. The medical men say that not more than six or seven of the remaining fifty-five persons will live. The suffering and appearance of the wounded is frightful. The killed and wounded are are all second class passengers, the first class escaped uninjured.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Five Hours' Engagement with a Carlist Band.

MADRID, June 22.—Yesterday, for the first time since the Carlist insurrection, a band of insurgents awaited an attack of government troops. An insurrectionary band under command of Caballero, which was entrenched near the village of Puscalten in the province of Navarre, encountered a battalion of loyal forces, and a conflict of three hours duration ensued. The government troops triumphed, the Carlists being driven from their position. Consternation is was said prevailed among the

The Geneva Arbitration—Hopeful Indications.

LONDON, June 22.—A special dispatch from Geneva to the London *Standard* says the counsellors for the American Government, before whom the Alabama arbitration have gone to Paris, to return with their families to Geneva. The *Standard's* dispatch says everything in connection with the arbitration points to a long stay of the English and American representatives in Geneva.

GENEVA, June 23.—It is now stated that when the Board of Arbitrators meets again on Wednesday the American agent will move that the tribunal further adjourn like any other court; that the powers conferred by the provisions of the treaty have been substituted enable it to entertain the quesion of the admissability of the indirect claims, and that the time permits a refusal proceed with the arbitration America will press for judgment by default.

The Cuc of Dr. Burdett, of Belleville, Arranged.

MADRID, June 23.—The affair of Dr. Hoüard has at last been officially arranged by Minister Sickles and Senor Mon, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American government withdraws entirely from the claim of Dr. Houard to American citizenship and places the action upon the ground of treating his concession in the Doctor's behalf for an amnesty to be granted by the Spanish government.

Bi-millennium Disputeches.

MADRID, June 23.—A band of insurgents in the province of Navarre, under the command of the Carlist chief Carasas, have submitted to the government forces.

In his manifesto, issued yesterday, the Duc de Montpensier asserts the right to the Spanish throne of ex-Queen Isabella's son Don Alfonso, Prince of Asturias. Montpensier declares that when the proper moment arrives he will fearlessly defend and proudly serve the interests of Prince Alfonso.

VERSAILLES, June 23.—The discussion of the army bill was concluded yesterday. It was adopted. A postpone for the present the third reading of the bill.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 23.—The United States war steamers Congress and Wabash arrived here today.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 22, 1:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¾; account, 92⅜@92⅝. United States Securities —5 208 of '62, 91; do of '65, 91⅝; do of '67, 91⅜; 10-40s 93⅛.
LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 12s 8d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d@27s. Cheese 61s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1872.

NEWS NIBBLINGS.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day was Geo. Jones, of the *Times*.

Stephen B. Babcock, accused of shipping registry frauds, was held to-day to await the action of the grand jury.

The *Express* reports that it has been decided to hold a grand national editorial reunion at Baltimore on the 9th of July of those who favor the Cincinnati movement.

The injunction forbidding the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from issuing any more funds in the purchase of stock was dissolved to-day by Judge Tappan, of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn committee of fifty have issued a circular condemning the construction of the Hamstead reservoir. They believe there is a million dollar job behind the contract.

An indictment for the alleged poisoning of Edward Anderson was found against Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Anderson in Brooklyn to-day.

Arrived, steamers Egypt, City of Paris, Republic, and City of New York, from Liverpool, and India, from Glasgow.

The steamer Deutchland, from Bremen, arrived to-day.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners and a band of Police Reserves, with a view to efficiency to defraud the city, were to-day sentenced to pay the cost of the suit. The fines will be paid and the prisoners discharged.

Paul Low, son of ex-Governor Low, charged with shooting Wm. Devine, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $3,000.

The fifth pannel of jirors was exhausted to-day in the Stokes case, and the ninth juror, John H. Thompson, tailor, secured.

A bale of oil exploded this afternoon on board the steamship Franklin, as she was about leaving for Seattle, severely injuring the mate and damaging the vessel and cargo $15,000. The steamer remains awaiting repairs.

THE TRADE STRIKERS.

At a large meeting of metal workers this morning a delegate who was sent to Pennsylvania and Delaware reported that at Chester, Pa., the workmen were not willing to strike. A committee visited Jacinville, Philadelphia and Wilmington, the men were enthusiastic for eight hours and were formed into leagues. They will not strike until next month, and while metal workers remain on a strike each member of the Philadelphia and Wilmington unions will contribute one dollar a week towards their assistance. The officers of the metal workers report that fifty-nine shops, employing about three thousand men, have already conceded eight hours, leaving about eighty shops and ten thousand men idle, and they assert that the strike will be wholly successful in a fortnight.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1872.

PROGRESS OF THE LABOR "STRIKE."

The strikers and bosses seem to be gradually coming to terms, each making some concessions to the other. The meeting of workmen last night officially repudiated the incendiary speeches made at Cooper Institute the night previous. The piano makers acknowledge themselves defeated, are going to work again on the old system. There was a miniature riot among the Brooklyn coopers yesterday, the barrel makers initiating the Commune by threatening to demolish a factory if the owners continued using machinery for making barrels. The Brooklyn hackmen struck to-day for an increase of wages. The livery stables are protected by police.

AN ASSERD FALSEHOOD.

The Greek Consul here has received letters from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the report concerning the sending of criminals from Greece to the United States, is an odious and absurd falsehood.

A Young Dentist Accidentally Killed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SLOAN'S STATION, O., June 22, 1872.

William Findlay, a young dentist of this place, while out gunning yesterday, in company with two other young men, accidentally shot himself. Sitting down to rest, the hammer of his gun, which he had placed by his feet, struck a stone, causing it to be discharged. The shot entered his abdomen, passed upward to his heart, and produced almost instant death. A.

Sharp Lookout for the Filibusters.

HAVANA, June 21.—Coasting vessels saw a steamer lately, supposed to be the Fannie, discharging her cargo off Nuevitas into two schooners and several small boats. The schooners afterwards headed towards Nassau Key, and had many people on board. The steamer headed towards the east. Troops (cavalry) are moving on the roads leading from Nuevitas to the interior, in order to intercept the cargo if possible.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Increased Audience and Enthusiasm—Performance of the German Band—Colored Combination Sing a Hymn to the Tune of "John Brown," Creating Rapturous Excitement—Letters From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, MASS., June 22.—The audience at the Coliseum to-day was somewhat larger than on any day this week. The "Freischutz" overture, Heller's "American Hymn," and Strauss's concert waltz, "New Wien," were finely given, the latter being *encored*. Leutner cut-did her previous numbers in the "Venyana" waltz, which she repeated on *encore*. The "Star Spangled Banner" was next given, Mrs. Houston West singing the solo in a style that elicited an *encore* and a repetition that was warmly applauded. One of the principal features of the day was the performance of the German band in Fannhauser's overture, which met with the warmest of receptions. The band left the stage against the desire of the audience after playing "Hail Columbia." Abt's "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" was given by special request, led by the composer. Then a combination of even hundred enlisted colored soldiers, led by the Byers Sisters and a Nashville troupe, sang "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," to "John Brown" time, which was repeated by the chorus, sending the audience into a rapture of boisterous enthusiasm. On its repetition the audience joined with zest. The performance closed with a popular rendition by the chorus and audience of "The Morning Light is Breaking."

BOSTON, June 23.—The sacred concert at the Coliseum this afternoon was listened to by about nine thousand persons. The chorals gave great satisfaction. Peschka Leutner was in fine voice, and sang to better advantage than heretofore. Madame Rudersdorff sang the solo in "Stabat Mater." The Berlin Quartette performed three selections. Great applause followed the singing of the Nashville Jubilee singers. They were compelled to sing three of their stirring plantation melodies. Handel's Hallelujah chorus closed the concert. The three foreign bands will appear in every procession during the week and the chorus will be full. Leutner and the Berlin quartette are retained with other celebrities. The price of admission will be reduced this week to two and three dollars, according to location, and one dollar without reserved seats. President Grans will be escorted to the Coliseum on Tuesday by the National Lancers.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 19, 1872.

There are now at the Jubilee representatives from about *one thousand* periodicals and castles, besides the representatives of a few of the English papers. Yesterday, as before announced, was English day. A detailed account of the day's performance would consume too much space, and yet the importance of the occasion demands something of a notice. The noticeable performances of the day were the playing of Madame Peschka Leutner, and the playing of the English Grenadier Guards Band. The concert, as a whole, was superior to the first day's performance. The crowd in attendance was much larger than the first day, and the enthusiasm more demonstrative. Expectation was great, caused by the reputation which had preceded Madame Leutner and the Grenadier Band, but I am sure I express the universal sentiment of those who heard, when I say that this expectation was more than met. Your correspondent does not consider himself a musical critic, or competent to speak wisely upon this subject, but Madame Leutner is a lady of more than ordinary comeliness, to which she has added politeness and grace without affectation; modesty and elegance of dress, combined with perfect ease and naturalness upon the stage, won for her, at once, the approbation of the vast audience, and she was greeted with intense applause. Operatic music is, to your correspondent, the sanctum of the critic. Five of the greatest of voice, artistic skill and complete control that she displayed were a marvel. The vast arena was compassed by her tones, pure and musical, beyond critic's censure. She sang without that spasmodic effort and disfigurement of countenance so common among operatic singers. Her hatred notes were reached with an ease and purity that were wonderful, while her staccato notes fell clear and distinct throughout the entire Coliseum. Madame Parepa will needs look well to her laurels lest they be won from her by Madame Leutner.

The great sensation of the day, was, however, created by the English Grenadier Guards Band of musicians. When, at the time for their entree, they filed singly along the aisle of entrance, dressed in their gay uniform, they were greeted with a most fantastic applause. The uniform of the band consists of black bearskin caps, red gay coats, with gold buttons, elaborately trimmed with gold lace and buttons, white waved feet and leggings, black shoulder belts, tipped with gold, short sword with gold hilt, and black pants with red-cord stripe, making a beautiful appearance. The instruments used by the band are different from those in common use by military bands, being about equally divided between silver, brass and wood instruments. The band is led by the celebrated Dan. Godfrey, who appeared soon after the band in full uniform, except that his head was uncovered. On his appearance was a new signal of applause of the multitude, which he recognized in his inimitable style. The band first played the overture to "Robin Hood," and I am sure—though musicians may disdain to acknowledge it—it will be said no such playing was ever heard. Your correspondent has not notice can be made of the skill of this band; yet it would be unpardonable if they did not excel. The enthusiasm of the people manifested itself in frequent encores, and continued to increase throughout the singing of the English National Anthem, "God save the Queen," with full chorus, organ, orchestra, and cannon accompaniment. It was a grand sight and sound and beat the Fourth of July out of America's noble men and women joining in this British national air, and the volume of sound became intense, and burst into an uncontrollable furor of applause, after the swaying of the enemies, by agitation of the baton of the leader, the band, with most hearty enthusiasm, struck the pride of America's national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." The compliment was appreciated, and the vast mass of people, in indescribable frenzy the entire multitude of spectators and choral arose with deafening applause. Thousands of handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air, and the deafening shouts for the moment drowned the noise of the band, and the singing ceased. With the inspiration of the hour, could but feel that America and England must ever be true and friendly to each other, or true evidence to popular fraternity of feeling. The performances of the day following this were of no necessity interesting or instructing, except more meritorious.

I cannot speak advisedly, but *en dit* that the Atlantic Cable was attached to the magnetic current by which the artillery accompaniment to "God save the Queen" was fired this morning at sunrise, and with the firing of artillery here, a battery was fired in front of the Queen's palace in England. If it were not so, "it might have been."

A.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 20, 1872.

In a hasty sketch, it is impossible to give any adequate idea of the city of Boston, its objects of interest, and a minute sketch of the Jubilee preparations. These are all furnished to the public in two publications issued by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, "Boston Illustrated" of 120 pages, price 50 cents. These small publications are *multum in parvo*, and very Valuable.

The constant admiration of the people is the vast coliseum, whose symmetry excels and almost overcomes its magnitude. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Executive Committee, whose generosity and skill have made the representatives of the press of the United States most heartily welcome, and extremely comfortable in their headquarters. The pictorial papers will likely give the public a view of these quarters more complete than a pen sketch.

The large room, about fifty feet by one hundred, devoted entirely to the press, is ornamented by tapestry upon the walls; various charming colored gravaings are hung, giving to the place artistic beauty as well as house comfort. Not the least convenient are the facilities which the Postmaster of the city and the Telegraph Company afford. At one end of the room is the commodious post office, where any mail to the representatives of the press is delivered when directed to the coliseum, and whence the mail is taken hourly by carriers to the city post office for mailing. Beside the post office is a telegraph office, where messages may be sent or received at any hour of the day.

The streets are crowded with people—every avenue swarms with eager, excited pedestrians—every hack, omnibus and street car is filled to discomfort, all knowing their way to the Jubilee. The people are indeed gala day to Bostonians. Not only the jubilee, but many other things attract to the hub. Among the objects of curiosity and interest, are the captive balloon ascensions of Prof. Allen, of Providence, one of the most famous aeronauts in the country, and who has already made over two hundred successful flight ascensions, besides many hundred captive ascensions, having been in the employ of the government during the rebellion. The balloon with which he ascends, from without the coliseum, is inflated by one hundred thousand cubic feet of gas—an immense power.

The car attached is capable of conveying ten persons, and it is intended to ascend each half hour during the days of the jubilee. The night to which the balloon is anchored is on a line with the music festival from Mr. Paulus, the band introduced their performance by complimenting America with "Hail Columbia," the enthusiasm of the vast congregation knew no bounds. The demonstrations were wild and frequent in the extreme. Your correspondent gives to the band of the Garde Republicaine the honor of *par excellence*. While no criticism appears possible toward the German band, and American band, there was something about the French and their performance that took the popular fancy to a degree bordering on fanaticism. The band gave the "Torchlight March," of Meyerbeer, then the overture to "William Tell," afford a multitude of delights.

The effect of the singing of the "Marseillaise Hymn" by the choir, with full orchestra, grand organ, and cannon accompaniment, can hardly be imagined.

The grand soul-stirring hymn, when heard upon ordinary occasions, is sufficient to stir the patriotic feelings of the most phlegmatic, but when sang by *twenty thousand voices*, accompanied by an orchestra of *one thousand instruments*, an organ of the immense power of the coliseum, and a cannon, the effect cannot be imagined. When, to this, we add the magical effect of fifteen hundred voices in perfect precision, as an additional accompaniment, the result was overwhelming, the demonstrations of enthusiasm exceeded, if possible, anything yet recorded, and the whole thing was a grand success.

I have frequently mentioned Madame Peschka Leutner, as the star of foreign vocalists. She sustains the reputation, which her *debut* gave her, with increasing interest. The power and richness of her voice are wonderful. All the variations of the most difficult operatic performance seem to her but an easy case and precision. The remotest point of the vast auditorium is to her ear as distinct as the most intense, and burst into an uncontrollable furor of applause after the rendition of "Casta Diva," under the baton of the leader, the band, with most hearty enthusiasm, struck the pride of America's national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." The compliment was appreciated, and the vast mass of people, in indescribable frenzy the entire multitude of spectators and choral arose with deafening applause. Thousands of handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air, and the deafening shouts for the moment drowned the noise of the band, and the singing ceased. With the inspiration of the hour, could but feel that America and England must ever be true and friendly to each other, or true evidence to popular fraternity of feeling. The performances of the day following this were of no necessity interesting or instructing, except more meritorious.

I cannot speak advisedly, but *en dit* that the Atlantic Cable was attached to the magnetic current by which the artillery accompaniment to "God save the Queen" was fired this morning at sunrise, and with the firing of artillery here, a battery was fired in front of the Queen's palace in England. If it were not so, "it might have been."

A.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 20, 1872.

Sufficient praise can hardly be given the Superintendents of the press headquarters for the masterly way in which the representatives of the press are entertained. Special notice should be made of Mr. E. S. Vayson, upon whom is laid the duty of receiving the credentials and issuing papers to the reporters; of Mr. R. King and Mr. Charles A. Shaw, of Maine-upon whom is laid the control of the Bureau of Accommodation to the Press, so far as furnishing supplies of stationary, &c. These gentlemen are untiring in their efforts to do all they can to increase our pleasure and assist in our labor. It will be long before the kindness which the reporters of the press are complimented will be forgotten.

Yesterday being "German Day," it was anticipated that the audience would increase, which was verified. Nothing of note, different from the performances of other days, occurred. Madame Peschka Leutner still continues to win the applause of the multitude by her wonderful proficiency as a vocalist. If it be possible her performance of yesterday excelled her first effort; she appeared somewhat more at ease, and less embarrassed. The playing of the Prussian band, led by Herr Helmrich Saro, was not received in popular favor as the playing of the British Band on the previous day, not because of any imperfection in their performance, but from circumstances without and beyond their control.

The style of music was much different, being, if we judge correctly, more classic and less demonstrative. The Kaiser Franz Band has a military history as well as a musical notoriety, every member having won for himself a place in the band by distinguished acts of bravery in battle. The leader, Herr Saro, is a tall, well-built, soldierly man of middle age, who has won, among many honors, the medal of "Iron Cross," conferred on him by his sovereign.

There are some ludicrous scenes occurring occasionally at these press headquarters, not the least of which was the presentation, at Mr. Payson's desk, of a gentleman who claimed to represent some rural periodical, who, evidently supposing the Coliseum a monster hotel, Mr. Payson the head clerk, and all members of the press entitled to special complimentary consideration, requested rooms for himself and wife, two sons and their families, the best seats in the Coliseum that could be furnished, and capped the scene by asking Mr. Payson to send for his trunks which had been left at the depot—all of which could not conveniently be done.

To-day being "French day," we shall have the pleasure of listening to the Imperial Band of France. It is gratifying to behold upon free, neutral soil, the representatives of the nations so lately at war, celebrating their national life and playing their national airs without interruption or envy.

Everywhere popular "anvil Chorus," which has so frequently been performed by amateur musical associations, has received from the press generous comment which would appear inevitable from the grandness of its combination. A description of this may illustrate the magnitude with which everything is done. There is, from the Boston Fire Department, a detail of one hundred men. These perform upon one hundred steel faced anvils. In concert with the beat of drums and anvils, and the music of orchestra, grand organ and choral, there was fired to-day a battery of twenty-two cannon. Further comment or description is unnecessary, as the "anvil chorus" is known to every musician in the land, and by almost everybody else.

A.

BOSTON, MASS., June 21, 1872.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The big drum can't be "beat," whether it is because no man can be found with sufficient strength to "blow it," or taking in the spirit of New York, it is on a "strike." For some cause it has not been used, and is simply ornamental and not useful.

Upon the subject of the press again, for the pleasure of the Woman Suffrage Society, it should be said that the Jubilee Committee have not acted in a partisan spirit, but grant freely any claims of the ladies to representation. Julia Ward Howe is but just to say that no more able reporters are present than some lady representatives. There are about fifty lady reporters, among whom is Celia Logan, sister to Mrs. Olive Logan Sykes, who has been associated with Dan Platt in editing the *Capital* at Washington. Celia is a bright, intelligent lady, less in age and stature than her sister, more modest in deportment, and less affected in manner. To her praise be it said, that she has no sympathy or affinity with the "strong-minded" sentiment of woman's rights and wrongs. While she departs from the path which public opinion once marked as befitting a woman, and attempts to carve, in public, for herself a name and honor, it is got by complainings at what *is*, and wishing for what cannot be, but accepting the situation as she finds it. She is willing to take her time and triumph, and while she does not credit her brother as gaining but all that is due her as well, she very frankly admits that she would not like to live in a world where there was no chivalry.

I am informed that she contemplates entering the lecture field during the coming season.

It is somewhat amusing, to-day, to behold the envy of New York toward the "hub," caused by the success of the Jubilee. Very wise critics speak knowingly of what is to be seen and heard, but it is policy to be seen that they cannot overcome the greenyed monster that blazes every occasion and fair enjoyment. The reports of the New York papers are to be taken with great allowance.

The notable events of yesterday's concert were the performance of the French Band and the s'nging of the French national air "Marseillaise." It had been feared that the enthusiasm which greeted the English and Russian bands would somewhat lessen the applause which the French band would receive.

When, however, the band of *Kitz-ars* Frenchmen entered the arena, dressed in their magnificent gold-trimmed blue uniforms, and marched to the forum with the precision which French soldiers acquire, they won the applause of the vast audience—a greater than any other day of the exhibition. Soon after the band had taken their position, the leader, Mr. Paulus, took his position amid deafening applause. When, in response to the audience, at intimation from Mr. Paulus, the band introduced their performance by complimenting America with "Hail Columbia," the enthusiasm of the vast congregation knew no bounds. The demonstrations were wild and frequent in the extreme. Your correspondent gives to the band of the Garde Republicaine the honor of *par excellence*. While no criticism appears possible toward the German band, American band, there was something about the French and their performance that took the popular fancy to a degree bordering on fanaticism. The band gave the "Torchlight March," of Meyerbeer, then the overture to "William Tell," afford a multitude of delights.

The effect of the singing of the "Marseillaise Hymn" by the choir, with full orchestra, grand organ, and cannon accompaniment, can hardly be imagined.

The grand soul-stirring hymn, when heard upon ordinary occasions, is sufficient to stir the patriotic feelings of the most phlegmatic, but when sang by *twenty thousand voices*, accompanied by an orchestra of *one thousand instruments*, an organ of the immense power of the coliseum, and a cannon, the effect cannot be imagined. When, to this, we add the magical effect of fifteen hundred voices in perfect precision, as additional accompaniment, the result was overwhelming, the demonstrations of enthusiasm exceeded, if possible, anything yet recorded, and the whole thing was a grand success.

I have frequently mentioned Madame Peschka Leutner, as the star of foreign vocalists. She sustains the reputation, which her *debut* gave her, with increasing interest. The power and richness of her voice are wonderful. All the variations of the most difficult operatic performance seem to her but an easy case and precision. The remotest point of the vast auditorium is to her ear as distinct as the most intense, and burst into an uncontrollable furor of applause after the rendition of "Casta Diva," under the baton of the leader, the band, with most hearty enthusiasm, struck the pride of America's national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." The compliment was appreciated, and the vast mass of people, in indescribable frenzy the entire multitude of spectators and choral arose with deafening applause. Thousands of handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air, and the deafening shouts for the moment drowned the noise of the band, and the singing ceased. With the inspiration of the hour, could but feel that America and England must ever be true and friendly to each other, or true evidence to popular fraternity of feeling. The performances of the day following this were of no necessity interesting or instructing, except more meritorious.

I cannot speak advisedly, but *en dit* that the Atlantic Cable was attached to the magnetic current by which the artillery accompaniment to "God save the Queen" was fired this morning at sunrise, and with the firing of artillery here, a battery was fired in front of the Queen's palace in England. If it were not so, "it might have been."

A.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Diminishing pressure, light to fresh and occasional brisk easterly to southerly winds northwest of the Ohio Valley, with areas of rain and partly cloudy weather over the upper lake region; cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh winds for the Southern States east of the Mississippi; partly cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds for the New England and Middle States.

Peculation Developed at Mansfield Ohio —Harvest for Thieves.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1862.

A young man of this city, of heretofore unsullied reputation, has been detected in diverting small sums of his employer's money to his own use, and covering up his fault by false entries in the books. The peculation has been going on for some time, and the amount taken will aggregate several hundred dollars. The matter will probably be settled without general publicity.

Yesterday there was quite a carnival of thieves and pickpockets. Barnum's show brought a large crowd, which was pretty well worked by the lightfingered gentry. About a dozen cases of stealing and picking have been complained of. The sums lost were mostly small.

Fire in Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1872.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The house of Irwin Burns, on West Bloom street, was burned at twelve o'clock last night. The building was occupied as a residence, with a tannery in the basement; also a small stable adjoining was burned. Loss about $1,000; no insurance. Origin of the fire unknown.

The city water works are approaching completion. The State Fair Grounds and buildings are also receiving the proper attention. Mansfield will be all ready for the State Fair when the time arrives.

Sudden Death from Heart Disease.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1872.

Mrs. Libbie Brown, daughter of R. W. McKean, of this place, was out walking with her husband this afternoon, and after returning home and walking out to the gate fell dead. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The American Nicaragua surveying expedition reports that the highest elevation on the Lagoon River route is forty-seven feet. Trouble is feared with Costa Rica, in consequence of that country demanding taxes from the expedition. The Lagoon River can flag, as it belongs to the surveying expedition.

The cable steamer Dacia, which it was feared was lost, is known to be safe.

The German fleet in its attack on Port au Prince on the 11th, only fired three shots.

A foreign correspondent says that on the night of June 16th an attempt was made to blow up the statues of the Prince Consort and Lord Carlisle, in Dublin.

At Michigan City, Indiana, on Wednesday night, a traveling jeweller from Jackson, Michigan, whose name was not learned, was murdered while asleep in the car in which he lived. Two of the supposed murderers was arrested at Niles, Michigan, on Saturday.

In Philadelphia, Saturday evening, George Welsh, aged twenty-three, shot his mother while at the supper table, inflicting a mortal wound. He is supposed to be insane.

Hawaiian sugars advanced a half cent per pound in the San Francisco market on a telegram announcing the effect of the strike in New York.

Mr. Carmony pays Joaquin Miller $2,000 in coin for the manuscript of his new Spanish-American poem, to be published in Appleton's Monthly.

At Cleveland, on Saturday, the Athletic base ball club, of Philadelphia, beat the Forest City club, of the home place, by a score of nine to eight.

Mr. McClintock, publisher of the *Boston Star*, while driving out, on Saturday, ran into a carriage, with his wife and sister-in-law, met with a very serious mishap by the horse taking fright and running away. The gentleman and wife escaped serious injury by jumping from the vehicle, but the sister-in-law, a child of ten years, named Egbert, became entangled in the reins, and was dragged a considerable distance, receiving injuries from which she died in twenty minutes.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance terminated its annual session at Chicago on Saturday. The special committee to whom was referred the vexed question of making separate organizations of colored people subordinate a report recommending the repeal of the preamble and resolution on this subject adopted at Boston last year. The report was adopted by a large vote. The result is to leave all the questions involving the connection of colored persons with the order with the Grand Division respectively in their several jurisdictions, subject to the review and control of the National Division at its annual sessions. New York was selected as the place and the third Wednesday of June as the time of the next annual meeting.

The cabinet makers' strike in Philadelphia is virtually at an end, and it is conceded that the movement at this time was a failure.

A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says a freight train on the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati railroad was wrecked near Marion, Indiana, on Friday night, killing the fireman and necessitating the transfer of passengers. Cause, a broken rail.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Preparing for Baltimore Convention.

Great Activity at Richmond.

Greeley's Secession Views a Trump Card.

Preparing for the Baltimore Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1872.

The Greeley Democrats in this city and in Richmond are very busy in efforts to organize large bodies to visit Baltimore and demonstrate during the Convention in favor of their candidate. The movement is particularly active in Richmond, where an attempt is making to collect one thousand who will visit Baltimore. Arrivals from various Virginia springs represent the politicians already gathered as enthusiastic for Greeley. His views upon the doctrine of secession before the war are now constantly quoted at these resorts in his favor.

Geneva Correspondence.

The correspondence furnished by the State Department to-day includes all that had passed up to the last adjournment of the Conference, except some which, at a late hour this evening, had not been fully deciphered.

The Northwest Boundary.

One of the earliest duties of the Northwest Boundary Commission, now organizing here, will be to make an accurate survey of Lake of the Woods. The treaty provides that the most northwestern point of that lake shall be a point on the boundary line, and that the meridian passing through this shall be followed south till it strikes the 49th parallel. It is now expected that the survey of this lake will show the northwestern extremity to be considerably removed from the location it was supposed to occupy when the treaty was concluded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1872.

TRADE MARK CONVENTION.

The Trade Marks Convention between the United States and Austria-Hungarian empire has been practically concluded, and will take place on the 22d of July and continue in force ten years.

POLITICAL.

Judge Brinkerhoff Misrepresented.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Associated Press is in error in attributing to Judge Brinkerhoff speeches favorable to Greeley in recent New York conventions. Judge has not been absent from home for several weeks. He will doubtless support Groesbeck.

Fourteenth Ohio Congressional District Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 23, 1872.

The recent Democratic Congressional Convention is still the theme of conversation. The expression of all parties is that Col. Barnes made an honorable and most gallant fight and went down with his colors flying; that his superior qualifications and fitness for the position over any other candidate before the convention was apparent, and that his manly bearing under all circumstances will be remembered as his highest personal praise. There was much regret of feeling against the local ring of politicians who secured his defeat, and it is evident that the bitterness of political preferment for some of these gentlemen will not be clear averse through gardens of thornless roses. Mr. Barnes, the successful candidate, is a young man of limited experience and medium capacity, but the convention is right to have made a worse selection. Lowland Convention would do itself credit by offering Col. Barnes the candidacy for Supreme Judge. He is eminently qualified for the position.

The Third Ticket Movement.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Evening Post* says, editorially, of the ticket nominated by the Fifth Avenue Hotel boltsters: "There is not much reason for believing that the next President of the United States will be Groesbeck, but whatever others do, we are not disposed to throw any ridicule on a movement which is due to the purest motives and the best taste."

Frederick Law Olmstead publishes a card stating that his name was used without his knowledge, and expressing his regret that the conference should have thought it expedient to take up as a representative of its requirements one who is so completely separated from the political field, and so much absorbed in professional duties as he.

Logan and Schurz Hostile Grant and Wilson Meeting—The "Liberals" Mercilessly Scathed.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Republicans held a very large meeting in Lucas Place to-night, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. It is estimated that five thousand people were present. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Senator Logan, of Illinois, were the principal speakers. Senator Carpenter reviewed the history of the party s nce the election of Lincoln, showed up the opposition of the Democratic party to all Republican measures during and since the war, discussed the Liberal movement, explained the action of the Democrats in connection therewith, reviewed the administration of Grant, claiming that as a record it was both as regards foreign and its domestic policy, exposed many of the schemes of the Liberal Republicans, instancing the attempt to make Governor Palmer either place or break down the President, and gave a vivid description of Cincinnati as President and a Democratic stronghold that since Washington the country had not had a President who was a Democrat or one who could so easily approached by all classes of people, and closed with an earnest appeal to the people to stand by the Republican party and its principles as the only safeguard of the country. Mr. Carpenter's speech was well received and frequently applauded.

Governor Oglesby gave a lengthy review of Grant's career from the time he was given command of an Illinois regiment till the close of the war, followed him through his civil administration of the affairs of the country to the present, and declared he did not to forsake the successful soldier and wise statesman. No President had been so bitterly assailed as Grant, not even Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, and the people should see to it that he is not sent to private life by the treachery of a few leaders to the numerous assaults made on the President's character, claimed that nothing had been proved against him, and that the charges were false and slander. The Governor paid his respects rather sharply to Governor Fenton, Senator Trumbull and other Liberals, and stated that he would not make the campaign in Illinois open and cool, and charged that the bolting of Schurz, Brown, Trumbull, Sumner, Kreuer and others at Springfield on the 6th and 7th of May was treachery to the Republican party which, in the past has

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872.

A SILLY story started by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* is authoritatively contradicted by a special dispatch elsewhere under "State Politics." The *Press* should instruct its correspondents, if they must lie, to do it in a manner that will cause their stories to stand for a day at least.

THE Free Trade League is *conducting* matters on an economic basis. The protectionist guns of the *Tribune* having been spiked by the nomination of its whilom editor as the Presidential candidate of the Free Traders, the Free Trade League has discontinued the publication of the *Taxpayer*, a journal some time ago started for the especial purpose of caricaturing Mr. GREELEY pictorially, and misrepresenting him textually. The candidate himself having since that date kindly taken the matter off the hands of the League, no further necessity exists for the publication. The money heretofore expended upon it will, it is understood, be devoted to forwarding the interests of the Liberal campaign.

IT is now virtually settled that the Baltimore Convention will either nominate out-and-out GREELEY and BROWN as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, or make no nominations. The former is probably the course that will be adopted. Therefore Democrats need wait no longer about what they will do, as between GRANT and GREELEY. We mean those Democrats who are not "horse thieves"—a class that, Mr. GREELEY assures us, "are all Democrats," though he deems it possible that "all Democrats are not horse thieves." Since TWEED, SWEENEY and the Tammany thieves in general are for GREELEY there need be no doubt where the horse genitry will go. But then it is barely possible that the other sort of Democrats will not go with them. It is clearly a case where "you pays your money and takes your choice."

THE editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* made a wise remark at the conference of Liberal Republicans in New York, the other day. In answer to the call of Kentucky he said, "The Democrats of the South want not a physical enfranchisement alone, but moral enfranchisement." True, his subsequent statement that these were offered by the Liberal platform and candidates, was a curious *non-sequitur*, but of the double need itself there can be no sort of question. It can, however, be met and answered more simply than the speaker imagined. Let Kentucky build schoolhouses and fill them with scholars, and quit brooding over the passage, "Cursed be Canaan," if she will do these things the physical and moral enfranchisement which are sighed for will follow as naturally as the day follows darkness. Nor with her alone, but with the whole South.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ must be one of the most magnetic of savans. He is *certainly one of* the most popular. *And he seems to be as well known and to collect as much enthusiasm in* South America as in Boston. A Lima correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that his reception in Chili, though flattering, was quite eclipsed by his reception among the Peruvians. The outburst of enthusiasm and admiration on the Professor's arrival in Callao and Lima was surprising to those longest acquainted with the people, and the HASSLER Expedition was the common subject of conversation among all classes. Readers of HUMBOLDT's Personal Narrative will remember that he found the South American Spaniards intensely interested in his explorations, though often intensely mystified in the attempt to comprehend their object. Though from a select few he received important aid.

THE nominations by the bolting "Liberals" of WILLIAM L. GROSBECK, of Cincinnati, for President, and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, of New York, for Vice President, considering the circumstances, are as "fit to be made" as those of GREELEY and BROWN. But we conclude that their only significance consists in the fact that GREELEY and BROWN are not going to receive the votes of all of those who went to Cincinnati to find a way to "beat GRANT," and that, after all, beating GREELEY is most to be desired. These worthy nominees may or may not accept. Whether they do or do not, GREELEY will not be benefited. Those engaged in the movement are only a little more pronounced than tens of thousands of others, whose first choice is not GRANT, but who, as between GRANT and GREELEY, will go for GRANT. As indicating the feeling which is manifesting itself in various ways against GREELEY and in favor of GRANT, as a matter of choice on principle and interest, among those who might have been united on ADAMS or some such candidate, the bolting nominations possess a decided significance.

SOME opposition papers profess to count on the vote of Indiana in November, for the reason that Senator WILSON was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket instead of COLFAX. Of course the wish is father to the thought, but both will undoubtedly be disappointed. The notion that Presidential candidates are to be supported or opposed accordingly as they belong to one State or another is puerile and childish. No such narrow view of political duties ought to or will obtain in Indiana or elsewhere. Only eight States have furnished Presidents to the country, within a period of eighty-four years, and almost two-fifths of the time the office has been conferred on citizens of States that were neither born nor thought of until years after the Constitution had been in operation. And the Vice Presidency has been held by citizens of only nine States, five of them being among those which also gave Presidents. Yet the rest of the country does not consider itself particularly slighted on that account. This low appeal to sectional prejudice will fail, as it ought to do. Massachusetts gave Vice President COLFAX seventy-five thousand in 1868, and Indiana will return the compliment by a rousing majority for Senator WILSON in November.

THE New York *Express* says in that State Democrats are led by instinct to support the Liberal movement, and thinks it will be so in the rest of the country—remarking that, just as "women seldom reason but are generally right by instinct," so, although "the processes of logic which should lead Democrats to support HORACE GREELEY are long and complicated," infallible instinct ought nevertheless to convince them that it is the only wise and proper course for them to pursue. There is something in this. We have FLETCHER's word for it that "instinct is a great matter," and if that fat braggart was enabled through its agency to pierce the disguise of Prince Arthur there would seem to be no good reason why the Democracy should not intuitively perceive the Liberal candidate to be exactly the man for their designs. For the potter is generally supposed to know what kind of clay is most likely to suit his purpose. But there is one side of the matter to which the *Express* makes no reference. That paper thinks instinct a "benevolent quality," which will, perhaps, serve to explain how it comes about that the colored race is an unit for the Republican candidates, and why it is that the great commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country instinctively shrink from the unnatural coalition of incongruous elements which the *Express* so ardently supports. Is this the instinctive protest of manhood against caste, and of order against chaos? It looks very much like it.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS COMING AROUND.

The Philadelphia *Press* is correcting itself regarding General HARTRANFT, and coming around to his support. In the issue of Saturday it says:

"The *Press* has never said that he [Hartranft] is personally dishonest, but it has not concealed the fact that his associates and surroundings are not of the best class and type."

In other words, "it has not concealed" that General HARTRANFT is supported by Senator CAMERON, between whom and Colonel FORNEY there is just now—although until recently they were bosom friends—a deadly feud. If this is a good reason for opposing General HARTRANFT, it is equally so for opposing General GRANT, whom Senator CAMERON supports with no less earnestness than he supports HARTRANFT. With the testimony which the *Press* now bears, that General HARTRANFT is not "personally dishonest" (which is entirely unimportant, except as it bears on the attitude of the *Press*), and previous testimony from the same quarter, that he is as brave a soldier as ever drew sword and a capable Auditor General, opposition to our candidate for Governor is virtually abandoned by the *Press*. If the editor of that paper wants to reach Senator CAMERON in the present contest he can do so without striking at Gen. GRANT through HARTRANFT. The Senator's term expires on the fourth of March next, and on the next Legislature will devolve the duty of electing his successor. To make the issue in choosing members of the Legislature would be entirely legitimate, and here—if he is so disposed—the editor of the *Press* should urge it still. Were he to do so he would probably find followers—not so, however, in any course that tends to turn the State and Nation over to the Democrats.

There is other evidence that the editor of the *Press* is coming around to the support of Gen HARTRANFT—at least, that he will not longer oppose his election. In the same issue is the following:

"It is a falsehood, mildly speaking, to say that the *Press* is advocating the election of Charles R. Buckalew to the Governorship of this State. It has not said anything in his favor, and its only words upon which this construction can be placed is an article upon his speech accepting the nomination at Reading."

We will say that there has been every appearance of support of BUCKALEW and consequent hostility to General GRANT in the course of the *Press*. We are glad to receive the assurance that it has been misunderstood. Its hostility is to CAMERON only. Let Colonel FORNEY hold to his position then, if he feels so disposed, and "fight it out on that line;" but let him not be guilty of the folly of attempting to destroy the Republican party to carry his point.

"LOOK AT THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS."

The Pittsburgh *Post* very properly proposes to "look at the official documents" to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports designed to injure Gen. HARTRANFT before the public. We accept the proposal and will freely abide the result. The report of Senator WALLACE, the distinguished Democrat, in the EVANS case, is the document which the *Post* consults, but is able to find nothing that is not favorable to to HARTRANFT. In only one instance is Gen. HARTRANFT named or referred to, and that is done in this language:

"In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans's) charge for collection from the United States. Auditor General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress he finally consented. He declined to give them to him at a commission of ten per cent., but made a special agreement for an equitable compensation to be fixed by Hartranft. The claims were then taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and settlement.

Here Senator WALLACE and the entire committee testify that Gen. HARTRANFT declined to give EVANS the ten per cent. commission. EVANS was the regular State Agent, appointed by the Governor under the authority granted by the Legislature. He had been abundantly vouched for and no breath of suspicion had been heard concerning his transactions. It is doubtful whether Gen. HARTRANFT as Auditor General could have refused to recognize him as the State Agent or disregarded the request of Gov. GEARY to furnish the vouchers. It is to his eternal credit that he did hesitate about granting the request of the Governor to do so, and it is the highest evidence in his favor—and Senator WALLACE and the entire committee meant so to be understood—that he "declined to give the vouchers to him at a commission of ten per cent., but made an agreement for an equitable commission." This is the sum-total of General HARTRANFT's connection with EVANS, and it is as clear as the sun at unclouded noonday that had the business been entrusted to him the State would have suffered no loss. From first to last it was in other hands, and by legislative authority. If it was abused and the State suffered loss, no honest man will pretend the blame attaches to Gen. HARTRANFT. The correctness of his share in the business is distinctly certified to by Senator WALLACE and the committee.

But let us "look at the official documents" further. The Committee was directed by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the truth or falsity of representations made by correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and SUN, wherein the slanders now retailed against Gen. HARTRANFT were made. The Committee performed its duty faithfully, and here is the report, signed by Senator WALLACE and the entire Committee:

"On the 29th of February, 1872, a resolution and a reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* of the preceding day were referred to the committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected on John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacity. It was made our duty to investigate these charges and ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolutions and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication in the *Tribune* were prepared by Strahan, counsel of Evans, Evans himself or Dr. William Payne, one of his bail, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the House of Representatives and Senate; THAT THE FACTS CHARGED IN THE COMMUNICATION ARE UNTRUE. That in pursuance of this inquiry we called before us all of the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transactions charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York SUN and the New York *Tribune* reporting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity; that these have been based upon data furnished either by Dr. William Payne or some other friend of George D. Evans; AND THAT ON CAREFUL INQUIRY OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH WE FIND THAT THE SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE IN THE SAID COMMUNICATIONS ARE NOT TRUE."

A more complete vindication than is this of Gen. HARTRANFT neither himself nor his friends could desire.

But the *Post* quotes from the testimony of EVANS himself, but not one word reflecting in any manner on Gen. HARTRANFT. The public should understand that EVANS was acting pursuant to an appointment from the Governor, that the business was wholly transacted by and between themselves; that Gen. HARTRANFT as soon as it was known that EVANS was a defaulter caused proceedings to be instituted against him, which he, with Treasurer MACKEY, pushed to the last extremity, and finally urged the investigation which the Senate subsequently prosecuted. Did this show complicity with EVANS, fear of consequences, or anything whatever that was improper? Is it not the best proof that there could be that he was in no manner complicated, was intent solely on doing his duty, and that he did it faithfully and fearlessly? Let reasonable men answer for themselves.

But EVANS's testimony is on record. This man EVANS, could he have done so, would have blasted Gen. HARTRANFT, for it was he who was on his track. The motive was present with him; the opportunity was afforded him: but desperate as was the straight in which he had been placed by Gen. HARTRANFT, he was compelled to testify, and did testify. "I NEVER PAID A DOLLAR TO ANY STATE OFFICIAL." But he referred to a loan of $7,000 made to Gen. HARTRANFT nearly a year before, and this is harped upon by Gen. HARTRANFT's enemies as proof of complicity with EVANS, notwithstanding that he was all the time pushing EVANS to the wall, and doing his utmost to make him either disgorge or go to the penitentiary.

Now, the history of this $7,000 transaction is simply this: Early in 1871, Gen. HARTRANFT applied to a Philadelphia banker for a loan of six or seven thousand dollars,—which, in passing we will observe, he would hardly have done were he, as his enemies intimate, having the free use of the State's money,—which in the state of the money market it was not convenient for the banker to make. This he communicated to Gen. HARTRANFT, saying at the same time that he would endeavor to have him accommodated. The banker knowing EVANS, and that he had a balance to his account, the money was obtained from him. The only previous intercourse between HARTRANFT and EVANS was that detailed in the quotation from WALLACE's report above, and EVANS's irregularities were not then known. As soon as Gen. HARTRANFT heard of them he sought EVANS in Philadelphia and without pausing long enough to permit him to go for the due bill paid him the money, principal and interest, taking a receipt therefor. The business was virtually with the banker, and there is no phase or coloring in the transaction that reflects in the least possible degree on Gen. HARTRANFT. His whole conduct was straightforward and correct. Probably there might be found not less than a dozen of men to whom EVANS lent money—the money which ought to have been in the State Treasury, and would have had the Legislature confided the business to Gen. HARTRANFT's hands—and who might, with equal propriety, be charged with complicity with EVANS's fraud.

The naked truth is, Gen. HARTRANFT's acts, official and private, will bear the light of day. YERKES, the swindling broker and penitentiary convict, and EVANS—who is even more guilty and has thus far escaped the penitentiary through no fault of Gen. HARTRANFT—for he has pursued him from pillar to post, are the very ones who have breathed the slightest suspicion against him. YERKES probably expected to earn a pardon in case Gen. HARTRANFT was defeated and BUCKALEW elected, and EVANS, after all, was forced to vindicate Gen. HARTRANFT by declaring that he "never paid a dollar to any State official."

With the *Post* and all enemies of Gen. HARTRANFT we say, "look at the official documents."

THE Philadelphia *Press* having said that three hundred Republicans of Dauphin county would not vote for Hartranft, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* asserts that Dauphin county will give a larger majority for the entire State and national tickets than it has ever before given. It says: "We profess to know the sentiments of the people of Dauphin, and they have never disappointed us in our estimate."

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* states its belief that the real reason that Col. Forney's otherwise inexplicable course is to be found in connection with the Evans war claims, and says: "We express this opinion regretfully, and after a fruitless search in all other directions for a satisfactory answer to the questions so frequently asked concerning this subject."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A number of large employers of labor in Belgium, fully alive to the difficulty workingmen find in securing cheap and comfortable accommodation in great cities, have lately organized, as an experiment, a home for their employees, where for thirty cents a day, each will have a room, four meals—one of meat—and their washing done free. It would be well, especially for unmarried men, if some such institution could be started here.

Almost all the great productive enterprises of the country now have their especial organs. *The Paint and Oil Trade* is the name of a new newspaper, which expressly represents those interests.

Two more of the French departments are soon to be relieved of German soldiery—Marne and Haute Marne. Between these departments and the new German frontier only a narrow strip of French territory intervenes.

A Fort Wayne man has a pocket knife which belongs to Wilkie Collins, the English novelist, and has a history. Collins bought it and had his name engraved on it. He lost it at Tours, France. The finder committed a murder with it. Collins chanced to be in attendance at the trial, and recovered his knife. He lost it again at Bath, England, and the finder committed suicide with it. Collins again recovered the knife, but lost it the third time. This time it was found in Fort Wayne. The gentleman who picked it up is a great admirer of the novelist, and wrote to him, receiving in reply a letter detailing the above facts.

Every iron rail on a north and south railroad is a perfect magnet, the north end attracting the south pole and the south end the north pole of a magnetic needle.

Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, is well known for his researches concerning the Great Pyramid of Egypt. He esteems its scientific relations of the highest interest and importance, and maintains that its dimensions afford the standards and units of weights and measures which have been the greatest favorites with the greatest number of all peoples through all history down to the present day. It is situated at the center of the land surface of the globe, and its altitude is contained precisely one thousand million times in the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

It is said that by the expenditure of $35,000,000 for levees on the Mississippi river, 5,000,000 acres of cotton land and 2,500,000 acres of sugar land would be reclaimed, the annual product of which, it is estimated, would amount to $150,000,000 gold.

Important discoveries of coal along the gulf of Aranco, Chili, are reported; particularly on both the banks of the Carampogne river near its mouth, where they intend working the mines. The coal is of good quality and said to be found in abundance.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have decided to shelter and protect immigrants at stations on the line of their road, and also through immigrant passengers who arrive at Omaha by rail from the East. Spacious buildings have been erected for their accommodation, and a nominal sum, not to be compared with hotel prices, is charged each person, just sufficient to make the house self-supporting.

Forty five thousand dollars in gold have just been handed over to the Earl of Warwick for the rebuilding of his famous castle, destroyed by fire last year.

Five large iron ships are in process of construction at the Delaware River iron works at Chester, in this State. Besides this, two other vessels are undergoing repairs, and a large lot of machinery is being manufactured for the government.

One member of the Boston jubilee chorus has provided himself with a telescope five feet in length, with which he easily surveys the audience.

Within a week or two a canoe expedition is to start from New York for the purpose of exploring the lakes and rivers in the northern part of Canada. The canoe-men who can thus exchange the heat and dust of town for the coolness, quiet and sporting facilities of the northern wilderness, are certainly to be envied.

A new stimulant has been invented in England, whose growing use is exciting considerable alarm. The stuff consists of a mixture of naptha and ether, and it produces a kind of intoxication which its admirers find highly agreeable. No check can be put on the consumption of the fluid, for the reason that it is not sold under the name of any excisable spirit, and apparently an act of Parliament will have to be devised to meet the difficulty.

A simple, practical test is given in the *American Artisan* to test the purity of coffee by which many adulterations of that article can easily be detected, even if the taste is not a sure index. If a teaspoonful of genuine ground coffee be thrown into a tumblerful of cold water, it will float upon the surface. Most substances used in adulterating coffee will sink at once.

The workingmen of Baltimore are showing a degree of good sense and moderation which does them infinite credit. Instead of getting up strikes, they are holding meetings for consultation and asking the employers to participate.

Electricity has been employed in the Government Arsenal at Woolwich, England, to light the gas lamps. By means of the apparatus the entire works can be lighted up simultaneously, and it is considered that comparative immunity from explosion of gunpowder, and other accidents by fire, is secured by its use.

The Egyptian plague of seventeen-year locusts has come down upon Long Island. They emerged from holes in the ground by thousands in the form and semblance of grubs, took unto themselves wings and began at once to devour every green thing. The woods are swarming with them, and every tree and shrub is bending beneath their weight.

During the recent thunder storm at Newark, New Jersey, the water suddenly disappeared from a well after a terrific peal or two, and the simple say that the bottom was knocked out by a thunder bolt, while the wise declare that there was an upheaval of the earth that diverted the vein of water that supplied the well.

The scientific world has just been treated to a surprise. An offer has been made by the Earl of Portsmouth, the collateral representative of Sir Isaac Newton, to place at the disposal of the University of Oxford all the papers on scientific subjects by Sir Isaac. It is not unlikely that some discoveries may be treated in them, which the philosopher refrained from publishing in order to avoid controversy, for which he had a great dislike, that may considerably modify the claims of priority advanced by later scientists.

PERSONAL.

President Grant will leave Long Branch for Boston to-night, remaining there until Thursday next. In the meantime he will attend in that city the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund. His presence is necessary to constitute a quorum, the other trustees being absent from the country. The President will not return to Washington until the 4th of July, unless important public business demands his personal presence before.

A strange fatality seems to attach itself to all connected with Laura D. Fair, who is to be tried again to-day. Since the sentence of death was passed upon her, Elisha Cooke, one of her counsel, Harry Byrne, who prosecuted the case, Judge Sprague, of the Superior Court, who was instrumental in granting her a new trial, and a son of A. P. Crittenden, her victim, have died, and now her mother is reported to be dangerously ill with fever in San Francisco.

The artist Nast is supplying to the London weekly journal, *Vanity Fair*, a series of cartoons of American statesmen. These drawings are marked by all the characteristic force and cleverness of Mr. Nast's pencil.

The London *Court Journal* says, "Though General Schenck has had some not very pleasant duties to perform since he has been in this country, he is a good deal liked. He gives pleasant receptions on Saturday evenings at his house in Portland Place. Having his right arm wounded in the war, he makes hands with his left. He is not exactly a Talleyrand, but he has some able men around him; and Mr. Evarts, the American lawyer, who is retained to advise the American government at Geneva, is a very great friend of his, so clever that his fellow-countrymen think that Lord Granville will fare no better in his hands than a bird under the influence of a snake."

This is the way in which Professor Fawcett, the famous blind Liberal member of the British Parliament, became acquainted with his wife. He was at a social gathering on the evening of the day when the telegram announced the death of President Lincoln, and heard from a girl of eighteen the exclamation, "It would have been less loss to the world if a cry-cowardly Kaffir had killed him!" He asked to be introduced to this girl, who has been his wife for five years, and is the most popular speaker and woman in England.

According to Justin McCarthy, Mr. Greeley's dress would be considered elegant and fastidious in the English Parliament. Gladstone's clothes seem to be thrown on with a pitchfork, as the only fitting comparison semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at this office

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. K. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, R. Bruce Wallace, Adams Rhodes, S. B. Herriman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Polin Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Timese, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogues, with full information, address
Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

LOH & COOLEY,
Produce Commission Merchants,
207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

One Cent Postal Cards.

The new postal bill, which became a law just before the session of Congress closed, makes some changes in the existing postal regulations, which are of general interest. The most important is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain nearly two years ago, and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The House provided in the bill for cards with paper flaps, to cover and conceal the writing. The Senate changed this to an open card. In the conference committee the style of card was left to the Postmaster General, who prefers the open card, and will order that kind only to be manufactured. The face of the card will bear a one cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared. The postage on circulars, newspapers and other transient printed matter, which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for two ounces or less; small circulars, which formerly cost two cents to mail, can now be sent for one cent—an important reduction to business men who use the mail largely to advertise their business. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effect.

An interesting government exhibit has just been submitted to the German parliament, setting forth in detail the disposition which has been made of the war indemnity fund exacted from the French people. The first disbursement made in Germany was 36,700,000 thalers, to indemnify corporations and private persons for damages sustained during the contest, the principal portion of which amount was bestowed on Alsace and Lorraine. There was paid to ship owners and crews 6,000,000 thalers. The Germans expelled from France received 2,000,000; the families of the landwher 4,000,000, while a similar amount was divided among certain general officers. The sum of 40,000,000 thalers has been set apart to serve as a reserve fund against the next campaign. Nearly 12,000,000 thalers has been devoted to increasing the rolling stock of the strategic railroads in the annexed provinces. Some 15,000,000 thalers has been paid as pensions, while nearly 20,000,000 has been handed over to the custom house authorities. Upwards of 20,000,000 has been set apart as a permanent government fund to make it more independent of the punctual coming in of the revenue. The sum of 40,000,000 thalers has been allotted to the completion of fortresses and the erection of military buildings in Alsace and Loraine, while the remainder is left in the hands of the government for division among the States, and the enlargement and improvement of the central institutions of the army, at its discretion. In a word, Germany has applied the money wrested from France to making itself as formidable and impregnable as possible. So far as Germany is concerned the French war was quite a profitable speculation. Whether France will not eventually make a desperate effort to regain a portion of this exacted wealth remains to be seen. But it is in the highest degree probable.

A NEW YORK letter states that notwithstanding Senator Schurz's reluctant acquiescence in Greeley at the recent conference in New York a little incident transpired next day which goes to show that the *entente cordiale* between Schurz and and Greeley is not yet fully restored. Theodore Tilton and Horace White had arranged an elegant breakfast at Delmonico's, for the express purpose of bringing the Senator and the Cincinnati nominee together, but, alas! the former was unappreciative of the delicate compliment as to send a note regretting "that circumstances, etc., etc., prevented his acceptance, and so the breakfast had to be eaten without the expected guest.

THE class which graduated at Jefferson College ten years ago will hold its reunion at Canonsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, June 25th, the majority of the members having voted to meet at that place.

Lost Health Regained.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequences of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or diseases of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating and invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

WHERE TO GET THEM.

Congress Water, Congress Water.
Missisquoi Water, Missisquoi Water.
Blue Lick Water, Blue Lick Water.
Gettysburg Water, At 84 Market Street.
Gettysburg Water, At 84 Market Street.
Mair & Son's Ale,
Muir & Son's Ale.
Younger's Strong Ale, Younger's Strong Ale,
Bass & Co.'s English Ale.
Bass & Co.'s King Ish Ale,
Campbell & Co.'s Ale,
Campbell & Co.'s Ale,
Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter.
Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter.

For b ht just received and for sale low, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
84 Market street, corner Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,
DIXON'S CARMINATIVE,
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE,
HENDERSON'S CARMINATIVE,
DUTCHER'S FLY PAPER,
DAVIDSON'S FLY PAPER,

Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. K. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, R. Bruce Wallace, Adams Rhodes, S. B. Herriman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT
For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.
For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,
For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.
For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.
JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.
SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.
CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.
RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.
REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

Summer Underwear.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL.

MEN'S GAUZE SHIRTS,
50c, 60c, 75c, $1 00 and upwards, Long and Half Sleeves.

Gossamer Shirts and Drawers.
Angola Flannel and Anglo Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.
Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers.
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.
Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Jean and Linen Drawers.
Gauze and Gossamer Drawers.
Men's Cotton Bathing Trunks and Drawers.
Men's Brown Cotton Shirts.
Boys' and Youths' Gauze and Gossamer Shirts, long and half sleeves.
Boys' Jean Drawers.

FINE WHITE SHIRTS.
Night Shirts.
British Cotton Half Hose, at bargain prices.
Fine Lisle and Balbriggan Half Hose, all latest styles.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine Suspenders.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN
NECK WEAR.
UMBRELLAS, RAILROAD BAGS, &c.

Store Open on SATURDAY EVENING, till 8 o'clock.

197 and 199 Penn Avenue,
NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM, NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Manufacturing, Hoisting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

MORE THAN 500 DIFFERENT STYLES
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, &c.
Send for Circular and Price List.
DUNSEE & CO.,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

MAY AND JUNE
STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
HATS.
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House, Pittsburgh.

AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

Never Use the Knife.
DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORGAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.
No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.
GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.
For particulars address either of the above. MWF

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
LADIES' SUITS!
SPECIALTIES,
SPECIALTIES.
Hernanis,
Grenadines,
SPECIALTIES.
DRESS GOODS,
SPECIALTIES.
NEW LACE GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
LACE SACQUES,
LACE CAPES,
LACE SHAWLS.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
PARASOLS,
PARASOLS,
PARASOLS,
In any style or material, and at all prices.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS.
We have the largest stock and the most Stylish Suits in the city.
A very large line of
MISSES' SUMMER SUITS,
In Linen, Lawn, Seersucker and Pique, Plain, Trimmed, Braided.
BOYS' BISMARCK SUITS,
BOYS' ALEXIS SUITS.
We duplicate the styles as fast as they are sold out, and are receiving New Suits every day.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
CASHMERES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS
FOR DRAPERIES
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT
WALRAVEN'S,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 Chesnut Street. Philadelphia.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Negotiation and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

B. HOOLEY & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
KEYSTONE ALL SPOOL SILK.
On 20, 50 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade only. Also, Trade, Organzine, Floss, Fringe Silks, &c., for manufacturers' use.
226 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 504 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions for self measurement sent on application.

JEWELRY.

Elgin Watches.
(The Most Accurate Time-keepers Made.)
A FULL STOCK OF ALL GRADES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
Open Face Railroad Cases,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
All makes of Stem and Key Winders,
At Lowest

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANCHESTER, JAMES McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, 1872.

The week closes quietly and all trade and monetary matters are character sed by exceeding dullness in sympathy with a thermometer at 96 in the shade. Considerable private funds are seeking investment temporarily in short paper, and most of the brokers report funds left with them to lend. The bill brokers rather than the banks are the means of registering the state of the mercury in the money market, as bank rates seldom rang with the closeness or ease of money, while the brokers holding funds of unknown principals are keen to scent the changes in the mercantile atmosphere.

—Exceptional activity may be quoted in the grain trade, which takes its tone from Chicago as gold and stocks do from New York. The Chicago "corner" in oats forced prices up to an unnatural degree, and dealers were well loaded up at this point when the break took place. As they have no means of manufacturing and thus working into consumption, they must accept the situation and sell at lower figures.

—The wheat dealers have this advantage, that they manufacture their stocks and sell flour at a figure precluding the necessity of loss. From all indications that we can gather the depression in wheat must be but temporary and a market fully sustained to present prices may be expected. The steady reduction in stock, and favorable European advices give sellers the advantage. The limited movements in the Northwest and reported falling off in receipts at Milwaukee and Chicago confirm our previous estimate of a limited supply among the farmers of that region. Last year's crop was about two-thirds of an average, and the consumption and seed demands will bring the stock lower than at this season for many years.

—The area of cultivation is no increase of former years. The season is from two to three weeks lat r, with increased danger to the growing crops. The winter wheat yield is estimated at even less than last year, and all circumstances point to a supply unequal to the demand, and no surplus to depress, by its weight, the present range of prices. These remarks apply especially to the Atlantic States, as the crop of the Pacific coast is reported to be above the average yield, but transportation is so expensive that this portion of the crop hardly enters into the calculation of future prices here.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119½	119½	119⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¼	113¼	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅝	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116¼	116¼	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
10-40s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
New 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 22, 1872.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Canton						
Western Union Tel	75	75	75	75	75	75
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	69¼	69½	69¼	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
Adams Express	97	97		97		
Wells Fargo Express	92	92		92		
American Express	73½	73½		73½		
United States Express	67	67		67		
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Reading						
Michigan Central	119¾		119¾		119¾	
Michigan Southern	96	96¼		96¼		96¼
Illinois Central	134	134		136		136
Cleveland and Pitts	97	97		97		97
Chicago and Northwest	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do. preferred	82½	82½		82½		82½
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
St. Paul	35	35		35		35
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾		72¾		
Wabash	42	42		42		
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	45	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
Chicago and Alton	117	117		117		
Do. preferred	117	117		117		
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	115⅝		115¾		115¾	
New Jersey Central	98¾		98¾		98¾	
Union Pacific	38¼	38¾	38	38	38	38¼

*Ex. Dividend.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	89¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¼
Phila. and Erie	25	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	54½	United Cos of N. J.	122
Catawissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	58¾	Reading	61¼

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 22, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been light, of stock intended for sale at this point, and fair of through stock for Eastern markets. There have been no sales made, most of the buyers being East, and those here are not disposed to take most of the stock as it would have to be held over until next week. The market this week has ruled bad and unsatisfactory for holders. The amount of stock on sale was heavy, and with unfavorable prices from the East depressed trade very much. Sales of all grades were lower, about 5¢ on prime and fully 5¢ on common stock. The offerings of strictly prime cattle were small, the bulk consisting of inferior and common stock. Some cattle remain in the yards unsold, and will be sent to Allegheny for retail. Following are the rates current: Extra, 7 cattle to 1,400 lbs steers, $6 50; prime 1,300 lbs 7s to $6 85; good 1,200 lbs 6s to $6 40; fair 1,000 $5 75 to $6 25; common $5 50 to $5 75; bulls $3 00 to 4 60.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs continue light. The market is fair on all grades and a better feeling rules than has for some time. The advance of Thursday last as yet is sustained, though with heavy receipts and continued warm weather it would not surprise us to see the market go back again. Following are the rates at which the different grades are changing hands: Extra Philadelphia $6 60 prime Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 55; good Yorkers $4 20 to $4 40; common Yorkers $4 20 to $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep continue light. The market is dull and depressed. There has been no trading going on. The feeling all week has been bad and declined downwards, and to-day has been no improvement. We quote the following prices: Extra, 90 lb sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; prime 80 to 85 lb sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; good 75 to 80 lb, $4 50 to $4 75; common $3 00 to $4 00.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 22.—The Market is very firm, with prices for all good kinds tending upward, per cable, advices are at hand from England of an actual increase of 5s in the plantations; from the Continent the accounts are more favorable, though the crop is backward. The reports from the growing regions of this State are uneven; in some districts the vine promises well, in others the reports are extremely gloomy, and from Wisconsin they are almost universally bad. From present appearances the yield in this country as a whole will be even smaller than last year. There is more inquiry, but holders are quite indifferent unless at advanced prices. Sales about 60 bales 1871s at 60a65c; 100 do 1870s 25a30c; and some small parcels English, *Goodrich*, cash.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	160
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	282
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	27,482
Total receipts for same period in 1870	55,464
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,846
Total exports since September 1, 1871	4,525
Imports for the week	70
Total imports since September 1, 1871	4,737

—*Commercial List.*

BALTIMORE.

June 22.—The market for pig iron is dull, but sales having been made ahead of a considerable quantity prices are firm, and we continue to quote as follows: For anthracite—No. 1 $30; No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48 per ton, and for Scotch $52a53 for Eglinton, and $55 for Gartsherrie per ton ex ship. Charcoal irons are quote at $52a60 per ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*American.*

ABOUT IRON.

A late Liverpool paper says: The Wolverhampton reports say the iron market of the district shows continued and increasing firmness, but the transactions of the week have not been numerous, owing to the reluctance of makers to enter into additional engagements in the present condition of the trade, throughout May the course of the metal trade was marked by great firmness and activity. Prices of all descriptions, both of pig and manufactured iron, advanced considerably. Scotch G. M. B. warrants fluctuated between 91s 6d and 96s, closing at the highest. The shipments of pig iron from scotland are 56,000 tons more than in 1871, and the stock of warrants has been reduced 133,000 tons since Christmas, and there is now only about 290,000 tons remaining in store. Middlesbrough the pig production is much affected by wages disputes among the miners, and little is obtained for No. 1 where prompt delivery can be made. Sales are now going on at a little under present figures. All kinds of manufactured iron are firmer. From 10s to 20s on sheets, the latter being in especially large demand. At the mills in Staffordshire will, according to promise, have an advance of wages after 20th of June, higher prices are still looked for.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 20.—American Pig.—The general market for American iron is without new or important features. Stocks of all brands are extremely scarce, and prices hold fully as firmly as heretofore. Some difficulty is still experienced by the companies in making proper deliveries. We quote at $52 for No. 1 Lehigh foundry; $50a51 for No. 2; and $48 for gray forge, with but little if any offering at these figures. Of some parties hold as high as $55 for No. 1. North River No. 1 is quoted at $53 per ton.

Scotch Pig.—Cable advices have been received, reporting a further large advance at Glasgow to 123s for Coltness, and 117s 6d for Glengarnock, at which cheap money, the indications are of still higher prices. Notwithstanding these advices the home trade here does not respond, and has ruled the past week dull, irregular and apparently devoid of all life. Sales numbers have been limited to a few small lots, and have stored their supplies. Glengarnock is quoted at $61 cash, and Coltness large parcels, though to force a sale, a concession on these prices would be necessary. Middlesbrough pig production in the market is 3d at $46 50, and a small lot Eglinton, at Philadelphia, was sold at $46, cash.—*Iron Age.*

NEW YORK, June 22.—The market for Scotch Pig is dull, notwithstanding the advance on the other side, of Coltness to 123s., and a further advance in Garnherrie to 121s, and Glengarnock to 120s., caused by the labor strikes and the short production. In the Middlesborough district, we understand that although there are thirteen more furnaces in blast than during the same time last year, yet the production has not exceeded 8,000 tons above the average amount. Producers there confidently look for higher prices, but the market here has as yet failed to respond to any extent. Most holders prefer to store rather than accept present prices. We quote the range $52a56, according to brands. We hear of sales of 100 tons Glengarnock and 100 do Eglinton, both at a private price. American is quiet, but the leaders are buoyant and firm. We understand that some usually prompt companies find it almost impossible to make deliveries of first-class brands, their deliveries being considerably behind. We quote No 1 Standard for high, and No 1 Lehigh for Hudson river, with sales of 200 tons at $51, now held at $52; 200 do No 1 All brown, for present delivery, $52, for next month $53 is asked; and 100 tons No 1 Lehigh not turned, on terms not made public; No 2 may be quoted Bloom, Gray Forge and Lehigh, and from one offering the price is nominally $49a50, with a resale o 200 tons at Philadelphia at $46. New English rails are quiet at $74a75; old do are firm at $49a50, both gold, with sales of 1,400 tons T and D H at $49a52, gold. New American are in fair inquiry, with mills at $85 for immediates, and about $90 currency for delivery next month: we hear of no sales. Scrap is quiet and dull at $29 5oa30 for wrought, from old and yard, without sales. Refined bar from store continues steady and firm, but rather quiet at our quotations.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 22.—Our last report bore date of June 15, from which we continue our remarks. The general market for American iron is without new or important feature. Stocks of all brands are extremely scarce, and prices held fully as firmly as heretofore. We are predicted some time ago that a general would take higher during the summer months than at any time during the year, from present indications our remarks have proved true. So far as this market is concerned, which is particularly scarce, and is held firmly at $5 to $5 50 ton above the recent high prices. Late advices from Europe indicate further advances in both raw and manufactured iron, and, taking these matters into consideration, it is impossible for any great decline to take place as long as these existing state of affairs continue. Bar Iron—The market is quiet but firm as former prices; in new rails there is more activity with large arrivals pending; it is thought there is not much doing; the market is not as strong as at our last, and may be reported weaker. Scrap iron is very quiet and prices nominal. Sales and railroad spikes are without change. The following are the quotations for the week ending June 22, 1872: No 1 foundry $52 to $52 50; No 2 foundry, $50 to $51; grey forge $47 to $48; mottled do $45 to $46; No 1 mottled grey forge and No. 2 red short pig metal, mottled or roasted Cornwall ores, is held as follows: Mottled, $47; grey forge, $48; No. 1 $49 @ ton all furnace. Manufactured Iron—Bar, from mill, 4¢ 10c ₱ lb. Rails, American, at works, $80 @ ton, as to delivery. Old rails, $50 @ ton, gold. Scrap Iron nominal Nails, $5 75 @ keg. Railroad spikes, 5¼ @ lb.—*Enquirer.*

BALTIMORE.

June 22.—The market for pig iron is dull, but sales having been made ahead of a considerable quantity prices are firm, and we continue to quote as follows: For anthracite—No. 1 $30; No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48 per ton, and for Scotch $52a53 for Eglinton, and $55 for Gartsherrie per ex ship. Charcoal irons are quote at $52a60 per ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*American.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, June 17	9,172		2,780
Tuesday, June 18	6,596	631	2,661
Wednesday, June 19	5,776		3,071
Thursday, June 20	5,064	260	2,247
Friday, June 21	3,850	205	2,161
Saturday, June 22	1,182	885	2,044
Total for week	28,640	2,122	15,964
Since January 1	466,517	70,190	226,035
To June 22, 1872	495,157	72,322	241,999
Same time 1871	479,314	45,045	216,460
Same time 1870	517,287	79,976	229,673
Same time 1869	361,058	48,616	158,221
Same time 1868	595,919	66,247	195,511

BUSINESS.

The market continues dull. This, however, is no news to our readers, and has been the situation some time. To our totals of refined oil shipped east we add the amount forwarded by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. For reasons probably satisfactory to themselves, if not to us, they have been previously withheld. We are glad to see them take a sensible view of the situation. Prices continue weak for both raw and refined. Limited sales were to cash purchasers a shade below those current at the date of our last general review. The stock of oil in this market is ample for all ordinary purposes. Sales were generally made by telegraph.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks from all points:

	Rail.	River.
Crude received, bbls	20,999	28,640

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years: From January 1st to June 22, 1872

Same time 1871	479,314
Same time 1870	517,287
Same time 1869	361,058
Same time 1868	595,919
Same time 1867	556,201
Same time 1866	628,952
Same time 1865	161,328

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	605	2,132
Allegheny Valley Railroad	15,526	15,964
Total	19,220	18,096

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to June 22d:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	48,616	79,976	45,046	72,322
Allegheny Valley R.R.	158,221	220,673	216,460	241,999
Total	206,837	300,649	261,446	314,321

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. AND P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 21, 1872.

Standard Oil Co, 979 barrels to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

T Wedemberger, 103 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 268 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 209 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 569 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls to Warring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Clinesville Oil Company, 209 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total, 2,870

COPPER MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 22.—No change has been made in prices of manufactured copper and yellow metal, and we repeat former quotations, viz.: new sheathing copper 47 cents, bolts and braziers 45 cents, bracket and yellow metal sheathing 30 cents, and yellow metal bolts 32 cents, net cash. Ingot copper firm at the recent advance, with considerable business, chiefly on speculation; sales have been made of 250,000 lb. Lake copper, immediate delivery 24½ cents, cash, and 100,000 lb. for July to October delivery 24½a24¾c; for later delivery 25 cents is now asked, and 24¾a24½c for cash lots.

Advance in Highwines.

Within a few days there has been more activity in the whisky trade, and the market had a strengthening tendency. The change in the tax from 60c to 70c, and the passage of the bill allowing the tax for one per cent. on sales, has had a favorable influence. The law to take effect on the 1st of August, 1872. The stock of highwines on hand is 20 to 25,000 bbls, which is unusually large for this season of the year, but holders are confident that all will be wanted for consumption, especially as many of the distillers have been idle for some time past. The advance in prices since Monday last has been three cents per gallon, the closing values being 92c at 90c. The particulars of yesterday's market will be found in another column.—*N. Y. Bulletin, Saturday, 8.—Enquirer.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and holders anxious to sell; No 2 spring closed at $1 32 cash or June; $1 33 July. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 43c, cash; 43¾c offered for July; 45¼a45½c August; rejected 38a38c. Oats dull; No 2 closed with sellers at 29¾c; rejected sold at 27c. Rye dull; No 2 65c, July; dull and unchanged. No 2 fall 85a86c.

WHISKY—Firm at 83c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $12 35 cash; regular $12 45. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats firm in view of the light stock estimated. Bacon firm; no sales.

CATTLE—Dooping and weak; fair to choice steers $5 25a6 25.

HOGS—Advanced 5c; sales at $3 75a4 10.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland 26¾c. Flour very dull and heavy; superfine western $4 50a4 75; common to fair extra to good extra $6 45a7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 90; white wheat extra $7 90a8 00; St. Louis $6 10a12 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat in fair request and steady; No 2 Chicago spring $1 56a1 60; No 2 Milwaukee $1 61a1 63. Rye dull; western 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Very active, closing steady; Canada western malted, 82a84c; sail do 62a66c. Oats more active, closing firmer; mixed western 45¾c; Ohio 47a50c. Eggs firm; western 14a16c. Hay steady; shipping $1 15a1 20; retail lots $1 20a1 60. Hops quiet at 25a26c for 1871; 10a26c for 1872. Wool firm; leather quiet and steady at 37a39c; Ortinoco 28a35c. Wool quiet; superfine pulled 70c; extra 62a66c; ipland 67c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 16½a18c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Cuba 8¾ a9c. Molasses dull. Rice steady at 9a9½c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine quiet at 35a36c. Pork dull and lower; mess, $13 25a13 50; prime mess, $12 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9¾a12c; shoulders 5¾a6¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¾c. Butter dull; western 10a15c. Cheese heavy; new 10a13½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Dry goods—Everything is quiet, even for dull days. The New York *Bulletin* says: Everything appears to combine at present to render trade quiet. Among the causes at work are the high cost of staple articles of produce, the impetus given to the laying in of stocks by retailers last season on their account, over speculation in certain classes of imported goods, the disturbing effect of strikes all the way from Maine to Maryland, moderate business being done during the fall of political accounts. All these and the two first appear to claim the most attention as having most directly at the root of the evil. In foreign goods business is at a stand still. Bargains are reported as follows: 75 cs 10c; 8 do 10¾c, 9 do 11c c, 10¾c do 11½c, owing a reduction of ½c since last advertised. The Post says: "One more day and Sol Smith Russell will be missed from our midst, as he has concluded to add an additional day to the holiday time of this year among dry goods men as compared with last year, and to close stores from Wednesday evening the 3d of July, until Monday evening, the 8th of July. The state of trade invites the relaxation this season.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Cotton steady; low middling 24½c; middling and those rates are quoted nominal. Flour dull and unchanged; family $7 25a7 50. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red winter $1 65. Corn dull and lower at 48a49c. Rye dull and drooping at 80a85c. Oats dull at 37a40c. Eggs dull and drooping at 12½c. Lard dull and lower; prime steam and unchanged regular $12 00a12 25; city packed $14. Lard quiet; summer kettle rendered 8¾a9c. Bulk meats quiet. Cut meats firm; shoulders 4¾a5¾c; sides, clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾a6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5½c; sides 7½c; sides, clear rib, 7½c. Whisky active and advanced to 86c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1 63; No 2 $1 50. Corn dull at 50a51c. Oats dull at 42c. Refined petroleum steady at 30¾a31c for car lots and 31¾a32c for trade lots.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝@113¾.

NEW YORK, June 22—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull, with a downward tendency, closing at 113⅝a113¾. Loans were made at from 1¾ to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $8,500,000. Treasury disbursements were $99,000. Exports to-day about $220,000; for the week $753,242.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a net loss of $1,868,925 in the legal reserves. The banks now hold $9,726,625 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3a5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange steady at 109¾a109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were lower in the morning, but closed steady.

Coupons 1881	119½	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	113½	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	113⅞	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	114⅝	Currency 6s	113½
5-20s, 1865, new	116⅛	New 5s	112⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were dull and firm.

Missouris	97½	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	75	North Carolinas, old	31½
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	50		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened dull and steady, but closed strong, with an advance in some leading speculative stocks; Erie gained 2¾ per cent. Erie, Northwestern, Common Union Pacific, and Chicago, Cincinnati & Indiana Central attracted the most attention. A strong party have been engaged large buyers of Lake Shore and New York Central. Western Union has been strong but is now weak.

Western Union	74½	St. Paul	35½
Quicksilver	39	do pref	74¾
Cumb Valley	42	Toledo & Wabash	25½
Wells, Fargo & Co	92	do pref	55
American, ex. div	95½	Fort Wayne ex. div	95½
United States	86½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	70½	do pref	40
N. Y. Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	97½	do pref	117
Erie	25¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Michigan Central	119¾	C. C. & C	94
Harlem	115½	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	120	Lake Shore	96½
Michigan Central	119¾	Panama	36
California	91½	Illinois Central	136
City of Antwerp	7½	Union Pacific	38½
Atlantic	49¾	U. P. Bonds	104½
Ohio	91½	Union	93¾
Iowa	10½	Del. Lack. & Westn	107½
Illinois	13½		
Ville de Paris	13½		
Indiana	13½		
Baltic	13½		
Scotia	13½		
Orizaba	13½		
Algeria	13½		
Columbia	13½		
Assyria	24½		
Saint Laurent	24½		
Europa	27½		

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton dull; sales good ordinary at 22¾c; low middling 23¾c; middlings 24¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—Cotton dull.

Mobile.

MOBILE, June 22.—Cotton entirely nominal.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Cotton quiet; no demand.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, June 22.—Cotton—Good ordinary 20¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—Cotton dull; low middling 24c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 24a24½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour inactive; extra family $6 75a7 00; fancy $7 00a7 50. Corn in good demand; shoulders 5¾c; sides, clear rib, 7¾a7½c; clear 7¾a8c. Whisky quiet; sales of 200 bbls at 90c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c; sides, clear rib, 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5½c; sides 7½c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c. Lard quiet, in good demand at 12a12½c. Lard quiet and steady at 9a10c. Whisky advanced to 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan $1 6s; No 1 white Michigan $1 62; amber Michigan $1 57; No 1 corn dull and unchanged; high mixed 51½c; white 50¾a51½c; no grade 43¾c. Oats dull; No 1 36c; No 2 34½c. Michigan 32c; rejected 32c. Pork unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6 75a7 25; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 30a2 00; amber $1 60a1 65. Rye nominal at 90a93c. Corn depressed; yellow 66c; mixed western 65c. Oats quiet; white 46a48c. Petroleum—crude 17¾c; refined 22¾c. Whisky $1 01.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake active and firm at 24¾ a24¾; cash. Iron—Scotch pig $42a$46; American $52a53; refined English and American bar firm at $165. Russia sheet 18¾c; gold. Steel quiet; cast $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horse shoe $4a5c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 39; No 2 $1 35. Oats dull and lower; No 2 mixed 32c. Corn dull and easier; No 2 mixed 42c. Rye firm; No 1 62c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 52c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 22.—Wheat dull and 3c lower; extra $1 64; No 1 white 64; amber $1 58. Corn firm at 47c. Oats firm at 35c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Great Western	June 26	Bristol.
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool.
China	June 26	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 26	Liverpool.
Holland	June 26	Liverpool.
City of New York	June 27	Liverpool.
India	June 29	Glasgow.
Roussan	June 29	France.
Martin	June 29	Liverpool.
Washington	June 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	June 29	Liverpool.
Republic	June 29	Liverpool.
Iowa	July 3	Liverpool.
Rimeria	July 3	Liverpool.
Helvetia	July 3	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	July 4	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 6	Liverpool.
California	July 6	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	July 6	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 10	Liverpool.
Ohio	July 10	Liverpool.
Iowa	July 10	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	Liverpool.
Baltic	July 13	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 17	Liverpool.
Orizaba	July 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 24	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 27	Liverpool.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 23, 1872.

River four feet four inches and falling. Julia from Parkersburg with currency from Cincinnati, at 11 P. M. Cloudy and warm, with indications of rain.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Thomas	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Jennie Brooks	Barlington	Wheeling.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
Argosy	Goodwin	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Thomas	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Monongahela two feet ten inches and stationary.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—A. M. and 5 P. M.

Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.
Cincinnati.....Argosy.....Goodwin, 4 P. M.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks..Darlington, 12 M.

The marks last evening indicated two feet ten inches, and about at a stand. The weather was cloudy, with indications of rain. It would be very acceptable.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip.

THE Lida Norvell sunk at the Evansville wharf, Wednesday night, but can be easily raised.

WILLIAM SMITH, a well-known steamboat engineer, died on Saturday evening at his residence in Brownsville.

THE steamer Julia, No. 2, Captain Stull, is due from Zanesville. She is announced for a return trip on Tuesday, 4 P. M.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, is aground at for the falling this day at 12 M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

JOHN WAGNER, who was cut by another negro on the Robert Burns, some weeks ago, died of the injuries at the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville.

THE following tow boats are now en route for this city from Cincinnati with empty barges: The Abe McDonald, Chas. Brown, T. D. Lane, Dart, Ella, Bloomfield and Eagle.

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 22.—A dispatch received here yesterday states that the President has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Colonel Samuel Montgomery Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the Louisville District, vice Houston, resigned.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

A ST. LOUIS paper says: D. R. Porter, second clerk steamer Joseph Kinney, left that city last evening for Pittsburgh, to join his brother, J. W. Porter, in the iron business. The latter was a boatman in former years, and built and commanded the Arcguata. Tom. Calhoun, Captain C.'s cousin, is now second clerk of the Gunnison.

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Democrat* says: Captain William J. Kountz on Thursday last sold the steamer Andy Ackley, now lying at Kansas City, to Captain C. Mason and H. K. Hazlett, for $10,000. Captain Mason will command, with Mr. P. T. Ward in the office. She will run between Kansas City and Boonville. This is the third boat Captain Kountz has sold this year.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The A. J. Baker got off for Baton Rouge with eighteen barges of coal for J. S. McGrew.

The John Gilmore, with eighteen barges, and Jas. Gilmore, with sixteen barges, got off for Memphis.

About two-thirds of the business of coal coming within the past few days. But little of this coal, we understand, goes over as consignments

THE VERY LATEST.

THE TREATY BUSINESS.

The Correspondence Relative to the Supplemental Article.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The correspondence between the American and English governments relative to the the Treaty of Washington is telegraphed to-night from Washington. It covers a great amount of matter previously published, commencing with voluminous letters and telegrams from Schenck to Fish in February and continuing to the present time. After a great number of telegrams between Schenck and Fish, covering long and frequent correspondence between the two powers such as these now concerned. Mr. Fish confidentially telegraphed Schenck the 18th of June, after if the arguments of both sides are put in at Geneva on the 15th, and England moves to adjourn our government will concur. On the third of June Mr. Schenck telegraphed that Granville desired the adjournment of the arbitration without hanging the arguments presented on the 15th, but Mr. Fish immediately telegraphed back that this Government inserted from such an intervention, and referred to the treaty requirements that such arguments must be presented on the 15th of June, adding: "If adjournment is contemplated by Great Britain with the idea of future negotiations, it should be understood that this government cannot negotiate on a proposition involving the idea that it may be guilty of international ill-faith or willful violation of its international duties, and that regards such acts on the part of another power the subject of compensation by the payment of damages in money."

Schenck on the 5th inst. telegraphed that Parliament was suspicious of the wording of the treaty, and suggested certain alterations and additions to to the secret proposition, but Fish telegraphed that our Government did not deal with the supposition members of Parliament, but only with the British Government, and would not agree to any alterations. He says: "If the British Government adopts unworthy suspicions as reasons for modifying the proposed Senate article, or suggests that this Government will not in good faith act upon the agreement contained therein, all further negotiations must cease at once." He then tells Mr. Schenck that this Government regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as the redemption, and will accept it as a final settlement of the three classes of indirect claims put forth in our case to which England has objected. He says further that any change, however immaterial, would involve discussion in the Senate, not as framed by the treaty could be acted upon finally in a few minutes, it agreed to by England. He said our Government had made large concessions for the sake of maintaining important principles in the treaty. It can make no more. Schenck telegraphed, and will accept as a final settlement of the three classes of indirect claims put forth in our case to which England has objected. He says further that any change, however immaterial, would involve discussion in the Senate, not as framed by the treaty could be acted upon finally in a few minutes, if agreed to by England. He said our Government had made large concessions for the sake of maintaining important principles in the treaty. It can make no more. Schenck telegraphed that he feared the Senate would be disposed to consider any change indirectly as a party to an agreement whereby Great Britain would better her argument to the tribunal conditionally or under any other reservation, if the obligations of the treaty being reciprocal. If the British government is sure to withdraw or cancel the appointment of the arbitrator, it is prepared to do so without asking the consent of this government. It will be the duty of the American agent and counsel to reply very decidedly, and in a manner which self respect will make necessary, such withdrawal, and this would terminate finally all further negotiations on the part of this government. Schenck was instructed to send copies of all telegrams from Fish and of correspondence with Granville to Davis at Geneva, and to keep him fully advised of all further proceedings.

In response to the above, which was furnished to Granville by Schenck, the British Cabinet responded that they only desired time for an adjournment, at which both parties had nearly arrived, in forming Schenck of the action of the British Cabinet. Granville, on the 11th inst., informed the British agent he would repair to Geneva, and the British agent was instructed to inform Davis that the statement that England regretted the necessity of informing the arbitrators that the differences between Great Britain and the United States had not yet been removed, but do not abandon the hope that if further time be given, negotiation might be found practicable and consequently Great Britain would request adjournment. Granville then will enable the supplemental convention to be concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties. The British Government understood that circumstances would then not deliver the written argument to take any further part in the proceedings of arbitration. If the difference continues at the end of the time of adjournment, the tribunal has full power to proceed in the same manner as indicated in the note accompanying the British counter case.

On the 15th Schenck telegraphed back a note from Granville, indicating that upon a recapitulation of the correspondence and telegrams the British Government believed that the Senate amendment would substantially accord upon the precise intention of the treaty, and it would agree to any modification to them to prine pie it was reduced to small proportions. The objections entertained and expressed by Ingalsbad to the Senate amendment, Granville says, are founded upon reasons of the greatest importance, and he would not be justified in advising his court to use the language which the British government believed the words of the American Government states there are some cases not provided for in the words suggested by England. If the United States will discuss with the Queen's Government the cases in which England has conquered